Montreal, December 22, 1893

McGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

VOL. II. No. 6

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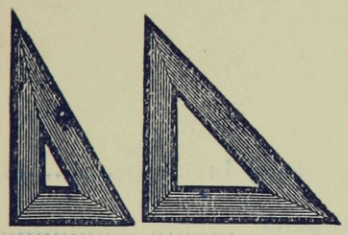

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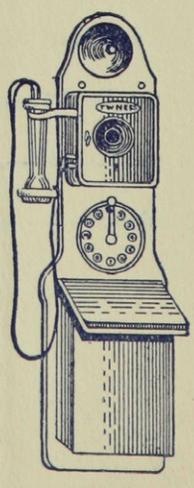

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McGill Fortnightly

A Fortnightly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Event.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, DECEMBER 22, 1893. No. 6

McGill Fortnightly.

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The MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY is published by the Students of the University on the Friday of every second week during the College Session.

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The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for any views expressed in these columns by Contributors or Correspondents.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Christmas time has come again with all its hallowed associations. Pleasant thoughts of the home far away flit through the mind, and bring a bright gleam to the eye of the weary student. Visions of roast goose and its accompanying plum-pudding bring a smile to his face as with eager heart he shuts up his books and sets out on a well-earned vacation. Examinations are past, and an opportunity is given for needed relaxation and preparation for the final struggle in the spring.

Christmas, of all seasons of the year, is the time when a man is pre-eminently at peace with himself and all the world. It takes us back eighteen centuries and more to an event of momentous importance in the world's history, graced by the Angels' song of "Peace on earth, good-will toward man."

It signalizes the death of the Old and the birth of the New. In every nation, Christian and otherwise, Christmas is the time of universal festivity and joy. The holly, the mistletoe, the yule-log, and the carols, all are links between the present and the past. The bells from their joyous throats sing a song of peace and happiness which rolls in a harmonious flood over the length and breadth of the land. To Canadians, Christmas is above all the time for pleasure. What a delight it is to bind on the snowshoe and take a run over the crisp snow that sparkles like diamonds in the moonlight! With what a throb of exultation does the blood leap in our veins as the rapid sleigh, with its tuneful bells, glides over the snow, and we draw in the keen, life-giving air! No wonder a Canadian loves his winter; it brings happiness and rosy health to every cheek. Let us then enjoy our holiday to the best of our ability, and may peace and good-will be the lot of all of us. The FORTNIGHTLY wishes everyone a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year."

THE UNION CLUB.

When the subject of a Union Club for McGill was first broached in our columns a few weeks ago, there seemed to be little prospect of its realization at any time in the near future. When we thought of the deliberation with which the promoters of the University Song Book, and, we might add, the University pin, had proceeded, it did not at first sight appear likely that so serious an undertaking as the formation of a Union Club should, during the present session at least, advance beyond the stage of discussion. In all this, however, we have been agreeably disappointed. It seems as if there were a latent desire on the part of the undergraduates for some such institution, and the mere suggestion enabled them to realize how deeply the want of a common meeting-place for the students of the different faculties was felt.

Our readers will have noted with pleasure the communication in our last issue, from the Executive Committee of the University Glee and Banjo Club, in which they announce their intention of devoting the proceeds of their Christmas tour to the proposed Union. This action on the part of the Glee Club gives them a new

claim upon the support of their friends, which graduates and undergraduates alike will not be slow to acknowledge. The announcement is particularly welcome, as an indication that the students are in earnest, and that the question of a Union Club has, as the statesmen say, come within the range of practical politics. Other evidence is not wanting of the strong undercurrent of feeling which, as we believe, prevails among the students of the different faculties. At the Medical dinner, two at least of the speakers strongly supported the scheme, and the warmth with which their remarks were received showed how completely they had enlisted the sympathies of their audience.

The advantages of a Union Club are so well understood, that it hardly seems necessary just now to discuss them at any length. We trust that many who are now undergraduates may have an opportunity of experiencing them before they have finished their courses. Men who can look forward to only a few more months of life in McGill are by no means the less enthusiastic on that account. They believe that, as Dr. Adami has pointed out, the proposed Union will ultimately be of incalculable benefit, not only to the University, but to the country at large, and that anything they can do to forward it is worthy of their best efforts.

Other universities with smaller opportunities than McGill are making strenuous efforts towards a similar end. The following clipping from the *Medical News* speaks for itself:

"The movement for establishing a students' union at Queen's College, Belfast, continues to make satisfactory progress. The general subscription list now amounts to £3,700, and a committee has been for some time at work organizing a bazaar and summer fair, to be held in the College grounds next June, in aid of the proposed union. President Hamilton is pressing forward the movement by every means in his power, and is receiving much sympathy and support. It is hoped that the total amount realized will not fall short of £6,000."

It may seem no light matter for the Students of McGill to raise a similar sum, but we have great faith that, once they have shown themselves in earnest, they will not ask in vain for assistance from the graduates and friends of the University.

We heartily commend the suggestion, that a mass meeting of the undergraduates be held as soon as possible, to take some definite action. We hope that our readers will put on their thinking caps during vacation, and that with the New Year we shall be able to announce a still more satisfactory prospect.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL.D.

On November 8th, 1893, the eminent historian, Dr. Francis Parkman, died at his home at Jamaica Plains, aged 70 years.

Dr. Parkman was born at Boston, September 16th, 1823, graduated at Harvard University in 1844, and two years later he travelled the Western plains with a view of studying the manners and characters of the Indians. On his return he published his observations in a series of papers in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and subsequently embodied them in a volume under the title of the "*Oregon Trail*" (1849).

While yet at college, as we are informed by a note in one of his later works, he followed on foot the trail of Rogers the Ranger in his retreat from Lake Memphremagog to the Connecticut in 1759, and his subsequent expedition demanded as much courage as endurance; he penetrated what was still the Wild West, as far as the Rocky Mountains, living for months among the Dakotas, as yet untainted in their savage ways by the pale face. The privations of this journey were too much for his vigorous constitution, and left him a partial cripple for life.

The criticisms on this first published volume of the author serve to show the success it achieved. It was said: "He writes with much vivacity and good taste, "and his story has all the air of truth with the attrac- "tiveness of fiction; it is one of the few books from "which we can obtain anything like accurate inform- "ation of the character of the country between the "Mississippi and the Pacific. The volume throughout "is instinct with the spirit of the wild life which it "describes."

This was followed by the *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, published in 1851. This is an uncommonly meritorious work. It gives a more complete and accurate picture of Indian life and character, and of Indian warfare such as it was a century ago, than had before appeared in print, and it is written with so much spirit and picturesque effect that it is as entertaining as a nursery tale. We have, in the form of authentic and detailed record, exactly such incidents as make the materials in the most delightful of Cooper's novels.

His subsequent works may be named in the order of publication as follows:—

France and England in North America.
The Huguenots in Florida, 1865.
Pioneers of France in the New World, 1867.
The Jesuits in North America, 1867.
La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West, 1869.
The Old Régime in Canada, 1874.
Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV, 1877.
Montcalm and Wolfe, 1884.
A Half Century of Conflict, 1892.

They form a connected series, in which, however, a gap remains to be filled, between Frontenac and Wolfe. They have all passed through several editions, and have also been translated into the French and German languages.

This series is known to every student of Canadian history. The collection of the necessary material involved an immense amount of labor. The chief sources were the archives of France and England, the use of which required repeated visits to those countries. Many documents were also obtained from the collections of societies and private individuals on both sides of the Atlantic.

Candid and impartial, with an insight into character unclouded by any mists of prejudice, there are few

historical writers who combine such rare gifts as Francis Parkman. If we except Washington Irving and Prescott, there is no American writer who shows greater skill in giving full value to his researches. Even Motley, though a writer of considerable talent, is not, on the whole, so great a master of his pen as Parkman; indeed the latter pleases, both by what he says and by an impression which he leaves of saying less than he might say, and by avoiding alike undue emphasis and artificial exaggeration.

His "Montcalm and Wolfe" will take its place as a master-piece in military history. It is probably the best account of the most important war in our colonial period.

In addition to the important historical writings, he furnished numerous articles to magazines, and in 1856 put forth a novel entitled "*Vassal Morton.*" The scenes of the story are those of recent days, and in its progress the reader is presented with pictures of life on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1866 he published "The Book of Roses," and it may almost have escaped recollection that during 1871-72 he was Professor of Horticulture at Harvard.

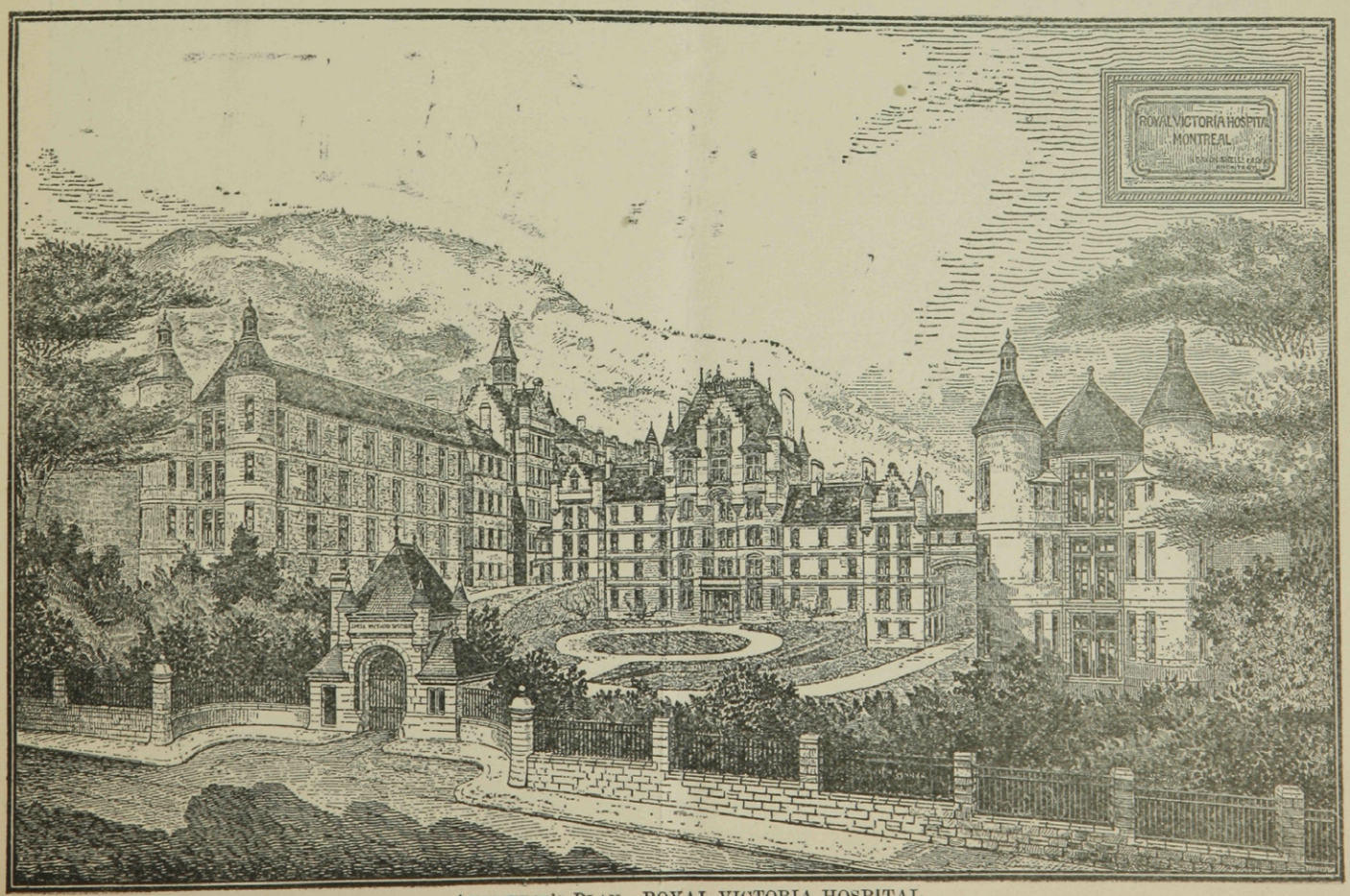
He received the degree of B.A. at Harvard in 1844, and a few years later that of M.A.; he was afterwards made an honorary LL.D., a degree which had previously been conferred upon him by McGill University and by Williams College of Massachusetts. At the time of his death Dr. Parkman was one of the seven members of the Corporation of Harvard University, a position he had held for sixteen years. He was also President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, corresponding member of the Royal Society of Canada, and member of most of the historical societies of Canada and the United States, as well as of various learned societies in England and on the Continent of Europe.

It may be added that during the later years of his life he suffered from a disease of the eyes which made the use of them often impossible and at best precarious; but such was his energy and indomitable perseverance that he worked on at his life-work in spite of all impediments.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

On Saturday, the 1st of December, this great monument of generosity was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen. This event is of importance not merely to the city of Montreal but to Canada at large. The conception of this noble tribute to our gracious Queen, intended to commemorate the jubilee of her illustrious reign, we owe to Lord Mount-Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith, the latter of whom is the Chancellor of our University. To both these generous-hearted men Montreal is indebted for many solid advantages. McGill University especially owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Donald, which it can only repay by making the most of the great boons which he has conferred upon it. To the University, and more particularly to the Medical Faculty, the completion of this Hospital is a matter of vital moment.

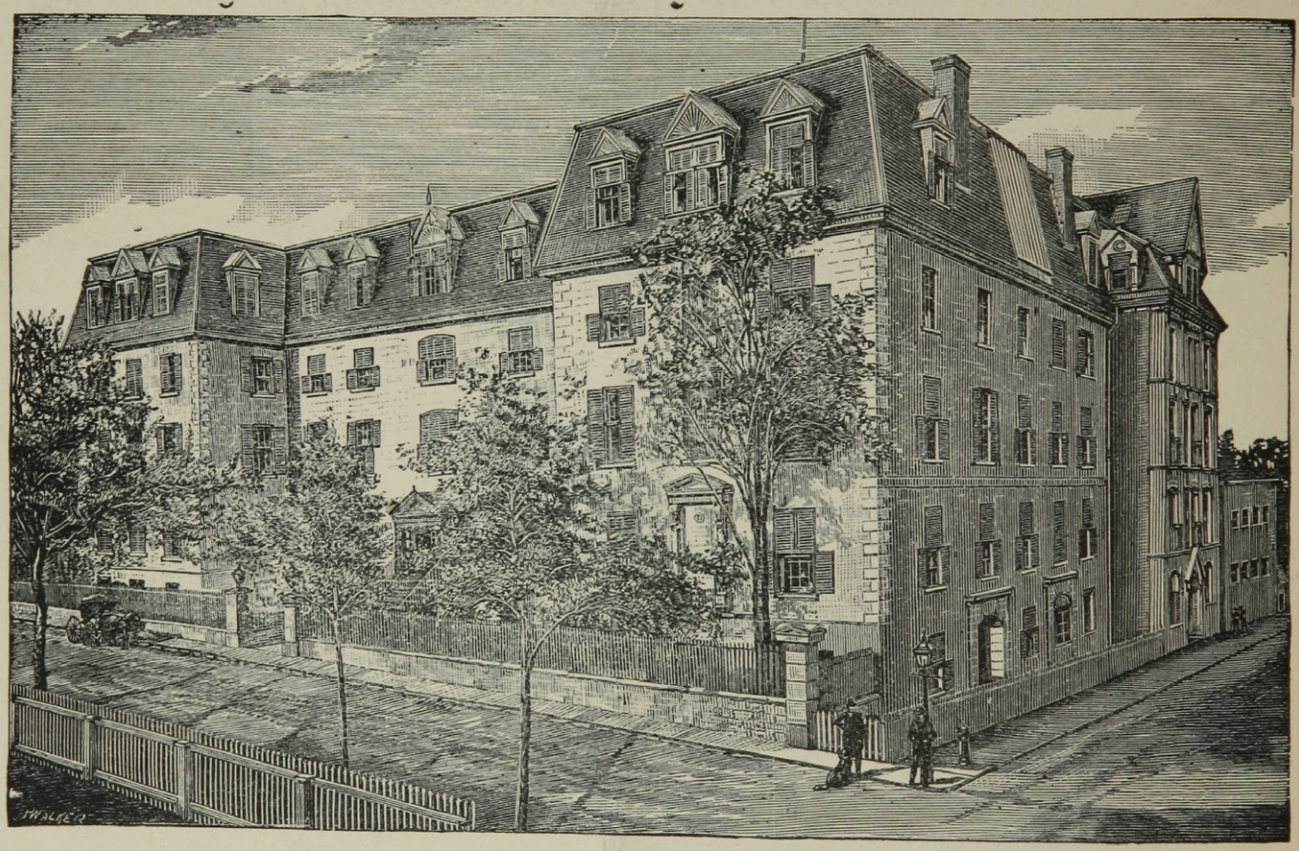
It is the proud boast of McGill that the clinical training which her students receive is unsurpassed on the continent. Apart from the admirable and enthusiastic staff of teachers, much of this is due to the excellent hospitals which are found in Montreal. Sit-



ARCHITECT'S PLAN.—ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

uated as the city is at the head of ocean navigation, and at the same time being the largest city of the Dominion, it is to be expected that Montreal would be one of the great medical centres upon the continent. For years back McGill has trained her students at the General Hospital, where there exist great facilities for practical clinical work, this being one of the few hospitals where students have actual charge of cases upon which they have to report.

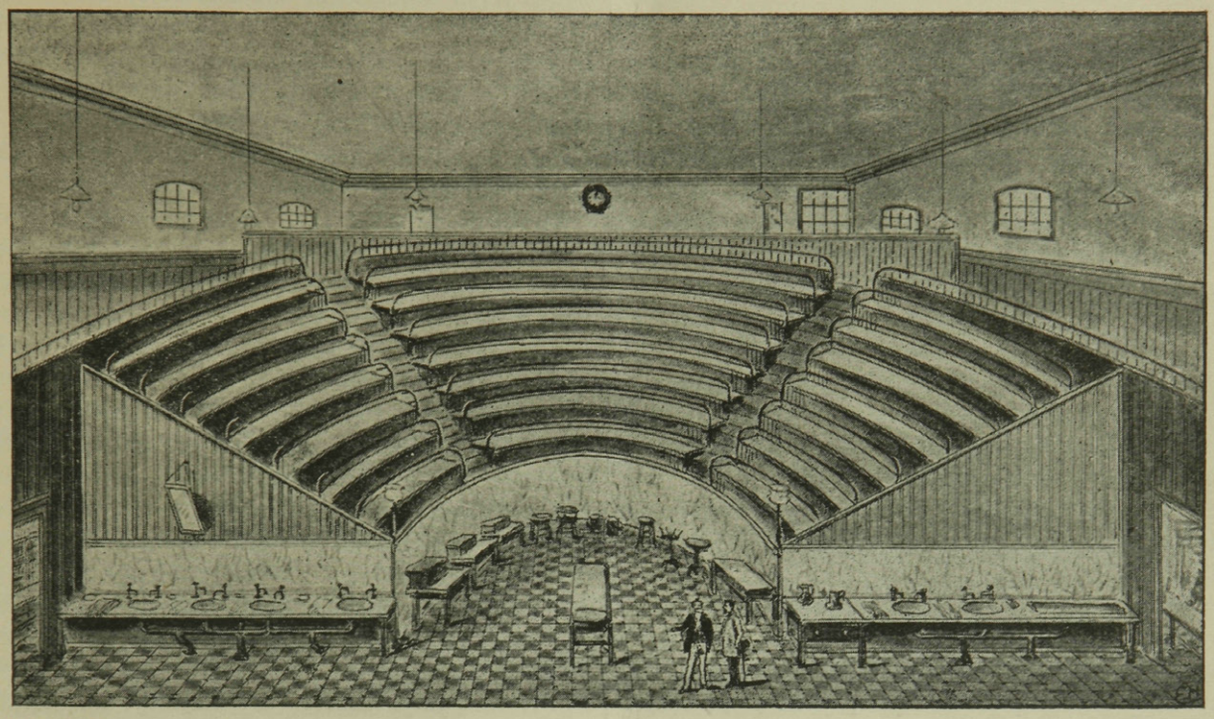
This feature gives a training of the utmost value when these students go out into practice, and it is largely owing to this that the McGill Medical school has won its wide reputation. The thorough work must tell. Recently the General Hospital has been enlarged by the construction of two large wings, intended for the reception of surgical cases. This extension contains a well-equipped operating-room and a pathological laboratory. The older part of the building is also to be remodelled in the near future. This will enhance its already great efficiency. The Royal Victoria is not intended to eclipse the General by its more brilliant light, but will amplify its work. An important feature of the new Hospital from a scientific point of view is the pathological laboratory. Neither pains nor money have been spared to render this near perfection, and it will give a new and greater impetus to original research. To a large degree, facilities for this have been lacking until now. This laboratory is very complete and well ordered, and is under the direction of our genial professor of Pathology, Dr. Adami. It cannot fail to further Medical science in Montreal, and will greatly benefit the Medical school of our University. We are glad to note that the Principal of McGill University and the Dean of its Medical Faculty are members of the governing body *ex-officio*, while three of our professors are upon its visiting staff, Drs. James Stewart, T. G. Roddick and J. G. Adami. The latter also holds the position of Pathologist to the General Hospital.



THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, DORCHESTER STREET—FRONT VIEW.

The advantages of the original research referred to above are obvious, and this is one thing that we should aim at in McGill hereafter. To do this we must have more buildings and increased equipment. We are like Oliver Twist, we "want more." It is a good healthy sign, however. An educational institution like McGill, should it not ask for more, and should it not strive after greater things, is very likely to retrograde. We have not yet reached the stage of perfection in McGill. Much has been said recently with regard to a six years course, by which a student might attain a degree in Arts as well as his professional degree, arranging some of the preliminary medical subjects in an Honor Course in Natural Science in the Faculty of Arts. This is a project that has much to recommend it, but brings us face to face with a great need, and that is a well-equipped Biological laboratory. Such an institution would be a great boon both to Arts and to Medicine. Toronto University has a good Biological department, and so should we look forward in hope, however, and some day in the near future some of our ideas may be realized.

For the accompanying views we owe our thanks to Dr. R. F. Ruttan of the Medical Faculty, and to Mr. Patton of the Montreal General Hospital.



SURGICAL THEATRE—CAMPBELL MEMORIAL BUILDING--GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WARD K—CAMPBELL MEMORIAL BUILDING—GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY DINNER.

"Food fills the waim and keeps us livin'."

It is said that one of the chief characteristics of the old Saxons was their love of eating and drinking. Heredity with its iron law has reproduced this laudable trait in their modern representatives. Even the Medical will at times unbend his brow from a contemplation of the great truths enunciated by Nicias, Galen and Hippocrates, and turn from this feast of reason to another of a more objective and, for the time being, a more seductive nature. Such was the state of affairs on the 7th inst., when the Students of the Medical Faculty dined at the St. Lawrence Hall. None ventured to speculate upon the relative proportions of proteids, carbohydrates and fats in the tempting array of viands that was presented; all were above such sublunary considerations as this. One of our genial Professors has said: "The cook has outstripped the physiologist, if not the chemist also," and we quite agreed with him.

A goodly number of Students and Professors met at the appointed time, and clustered in little groups in the handsome parlors of the Hotel, discussing the weather and other kindred topics, their immaculate shirt fronts glowing with anticipation. An adjournment was soon made to the dining-hall where lay the field of operation. The tables were tastefully decorated, and an orchestra enlivened the proceedings from time to time. With unlimited pabulum, with sweet music, with a two hours' limit, what more could a man desire?

Mr. E. J. O'Connor, of the Final Year, presided, and right well did he do it.

On his right sat Prof. T. Wesley Mills, Mr. Louis Sutherland, Dr. James Bell, Dr. Adami, Dr. Wyatt Johnston, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Martin, Dr. J. M. Elder and Dr. McCarthy, and on his left Dr. Girdwood, Dr. W. Geo. Beers, Dr. J. C. Cameron, Mr. A. W. Morris, M.P.P., Dr. Ruttan, Dr. Lafleur and Dr. Wilkins.

Among others present were: Drs. W. E. Deeks, D. J. Scully (of Aspen, Col.), Birkett, Kirkpatrick, Messrs. N. J. McCallum, Toronto University; J. M. Jory, Trinity College; J. R. Allan, Queen's College; A. A. Detchman, Dalhousie College, Halifax; S. A. Daudelin, Laval; and George Fisk, Bishop's College.

Messrs. P. R. Lewis, J. R. Shaw, McDougall and Larmonth represented respectively the sister faculties of Arts, Comparative Medicine, Law and Applied Science.

The chairman, before toasting "The Queen," said he regretted that Sir William Dawson was not present with them that night. Sir William, in writing his regrets, stated that whilst it would have given him the greatest pleasure to have been present, in doing so he would be acting in open violation of the judgment of leading members of the Medical faculty itself, who enjoined on him great care and avoidance of late hours for the present winter. He asked them to accept his sincere good wishes and kindly regards, instead of his presence.

The toast of "The Queen" was drunk with much enthusiasm, and all present united in a hearty rendering of the National Anthem.

Mr. J. E. Robertson, the Secretary of the Dinner Committee, read several letters of regret at inability to be present from The Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. J. J. Curran, Vice-principal Johnson, Dr. T. G. Roddick, Dean Campbell, Dean Bovey, Dean Trenholme, Dean McEachran, Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Mr. R. B. Angus, and others.

Mr. C. G. L. Wolf, B.A., then proposed the toast of "Old McGill." In the course of his remarks he said that McGill well merited the encomiums which had been bestowed upon her was apparent to the most casual observer. Even in the memory of the class of 1894 their Alma Mater had made giant strides. In every department the progress McGill had made would appear incredible to one not acquainted with her methods of advance. Truly had it been an example of foundations wisely laid, sufficient to bear the tests of time and of criticism, and the superstructures thereon erected had been such as to challenge the applause and admiration of the collegiate world. That she had not only gained in the more material sense of brick and stone was almost too well known to bear mention; but it was only right to say that the acquisition she had made in skill, experience and prestige of men from other universities had been of the greatest advantage to her. That these gentlemen were helping to make McGill known as the home of untiring and patient research was only evident, and they all looked forward to the day when their Alma Mater would be a centre for original investigations, well worthy of a place beside the oldest universities of Europe and the United States. McGill, in the year which had just gone by, had been especially fortunate. Two needs had been supplied, of which she long stood in want. By the donations of Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Peter Redpath and Mr. Molson she had now a home for her books and a place for pathological study.

He also referred to the project on foot for establishing a Union Club in McGill, which he thought would be productive of great good.

Dr. Mills, who was received with great cheering, made a very happy speech, in the course of which he said that during the two years he had been with them he was proud to know that he had their sympathy. After speaking of the regret which McGill felt at losing Sir William Dawson, he said that the pride of McGill had been in having such a gentleman with them for so many years. McGill's history showed that she gathered around her great men, and that she had enough life and modern spirit in her to appropriate what is good in other institutions.

He thanked the Students for the great honor they had done him in placing quotations from his works upon the menu card, and jocularly remarked that it was a surprise to have them placed alongside those of such a genius as Shakspeare.

Mr. L. Y. McIntosh next proposed the toast of the "Dean and Professors." He expressed the warm feeling which had always existed between Students and Professors, and suggested some points which he thought might, in the good time coming, increase the comfort of the classes.

Dr. Girdwood, in the absence of the Dean, replied. He referred to the illness of Dr. Craik, which all would regret.

He hoped that the reputation of the Medical faculty of McGill would be no less prominent in the future than it had been in the past. Through the generosity of some of the Governors, who had placed considerable funds at their disposal, the Professors would be able next year to give to the Students increased accommodation in the way of lecture room and library, and well equipped laboratories for the prosecution of their studies. They also hoped before long to be able to give them a good reading room, and in the time to come to have residences within the College, with a large dining hall, where the Professors could meet around the social board, not once a year, but often during the season.

Dr. Bell, who also spoke to the toast, was warmly received, and after thanking them for their kindness, said the work of McGill had never been interrupted, and that the best fellowship existed between the Professors and Students. He regretted that the annual dinner was the only time in the year that they could meet for social intercourse, but he hoped the time would come when they would meet more frequently.

Mr. W. H. Smyth, B.A., proposed the health of the "Sister Universities," congratulating Queen's upon having obtained the Dominion Football Championship. He emphasized the cordial feeling existing between the different universities of the country, and expressed the hope that in the future a system of Intercollegiate games would be established, as this would do much to increase this fellow feeling. This was responded to by Messrs. N. J. McCallum, Toronto; J. M. Jory, Trinity; J. R. Allen, Queen's; A. A. Detchman, Dalhousie; Geo. Fisk, Bishop's; and S. A. Daudelin, Laval.

The toast of "Class '94" was proposed by Mr. J. H. Gleason, and responded to by Mr. A. Bazin; and that of "The Freshmen," proposed by Dr. Elder, was responded to by Mr. W. Gesner Allan.

During the evening, songs were rendered by Messrs. Scott, H. M. Kinghorn, B.A., and F. M. Fry, B.A., which were very well received.

The song rendered by Mr. Scott was a clever parody of "The Man in the Moon" by Mr. W. M. Mackerracher, and has been sung with great éclat before.

The success of the Dinner was due to the following Committee:—

OFFICERS.

President—E. J. O'Connor.
1st Vice-President—A. T. Shillington.
2nd Vice-President—E. H. Saunders.
Hon. Chairman—G. P. Girdwood, M.D.
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" Treasurer—J. G. Adami, M.D.

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Chairman—A. J. Richardson.
Sec.—J. E. Robertson.
Treas.—A. G. Allan, W. T. Scott, W. R. Ferguson, T. I. Lynch.

FROM CALLIMACHUS.

CALLIOPE the deeds of heroes sings;
Great CLIO sweeps to history the strings;
EUTERPE teaches mimes their silent show;
MELPOMENE presides o'er scenes of woe;
TERPSICHORE the flute's soft power displays;
And ERATO gives hymns the gods to praise;
POLYMNIA'S skill inspires melodious strains;
URANIA wise the starry course exp'ains;
And gay THALIA'S glass points out where folly reigns.

MIGNON.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.)

Knowest thou the land where now the citrons bloom,
Where the golden oranges glow from out the gloom,
Where soft and gentle winds from the clear blue heaven sigh,
Through the lowly myrtle and fragrant laurel high?
Know'st thou it well?
Thither! would I with thee, O my beloved, flee.

Knowest thou the house,—its roof on pillars tall,
O'er many a brilliant room and sun-illumined hall?
These alabaster statues, wrought by the artist's hand,
Seem e'en to pity me, as motionless they stand.
Know'st thou it well?
Thither! would I with thee, O my protector, flee.

Knowest thou the mount, ascending through the cloud,
Where seeks the mule his path amid the misty shroud,
Where dwell in caves the dragons, so famed in mythic lore,
And o'er the jagged cliffs the rushing torrents pour?
Know'st thou it well?
O father! I beseech thee, thither let us flee! E. A. H.

CI-GIT KITTY.

Thou art dead! E'en now the rigor mortis
Stiffens out thy tiny limbs and makes thy muscles rigid.
Scarce did I dream that thou shouldst part so soon,
Thy life was morn; not yet thy elders hard
Responsibilities had pressed thy shoulders down.
From morn till night and e'en long after shadows weird
Had fallen cross the ice-bound stream from waving pines
That line its banks, thou foundest trifles pleasures,
And 'mused thy watchers with thy playful ways.
But Death ere lurks in hideous form upon our path
To snatch the loved ones from our side, and make
Us sorrow. He came to thee in form least thought.
He whose care should be to guard thee from all ill,
Grown vicious with old age and the heavy weight of life,
Could no more support thy happy playfulness.
And with one sharp and horrid snarl, he pierced thy brain
With these fell canine teeth. Ah Kitty, would
I had not seen thee die! Or would I had
Some wondrous apple of Arabian lore
That I might place it on thy nostrils chill
And give thee further lease of life! But no,
It was not thus to be. Thy struggles soon
Were o'er; but while they lasted how my heart
Was pierced by those dread shivers of thy frame.
We were such friends! And who has not looked on
The dreary world with sighs and tears when Death
Has robbed them of a friend? No longer shall
I feel thy velvet paws as round my neck
Thou climb'st, to purr into my ready ear
The satisfaction that thou feel'st. Ah me!
I sigh, the tears come unbidden to my eyes.
Alas! thou art no more! WYDOWN.

WIT AND HUMOR.—(*Continued*).

Douglas Jerrold was most widely known by his wit, for his wit was very nimble and original. His reading was wide, and his memory for what he read was prodigious. His wit, however brilliant, was not his finest gift —he was remarkable for the extraordinary rapidity of his apprehension. He perceived analogies invisible to other men, and these analogies sometimes made him merry, sometimes indignant. His essays over the signature "Q" in the early volumes of *Punch* are wondrous specimens of deep wisdom, and would alone have been sufficient to raise the character of that periodical.

I venture to say that Douglas Jerrold's writings are not so much read as they deserve to be—he is perhaps best known by his "Black Ey'd Susan" and his "Caudle Lectures"—but his "Comedies," his "Cakes and Ale" and "Men of Character," his "Story of a Feather" and "Chronicles of Clovernook," are all more worthy of careful and thoughtful reading than scores of the ephemeral outpourings of the present day.

At the risk of being regarded tedious I must furnish two or three further illustrations of his quaint humor. In his "Cakes and Ale" is given a "Gossip at Reculvers"—a place, I should explain, on the coast of Kent in England, where the sea is gradually encroaching, and the old church and burial-ground is being washed away. Herne Bay, close by Reculvers, was a favorite resort of Jerrold's for a summer holiday, and he tells that:

"One day, wandering near this open grave-yard, we "met a boy, carrying away, with exulting looks, a "skull in very perfect preservation. He was a London "boy, and looked rich indeed with his treasure.

"'What have you there?' we asked.

"'A man's head—a skull,' was the answer.

"'And what can you possibly do with a skull?'

"'Take it to London.'

"'And when you have it in London, what then will you do with it?'

"'I know!'

"'No doubt. But what will you do with it?'

"And to this thrice-repeated question, the boy three times answered 'I know.'

"'Come, here's sixpence. Now, what will you do with it?'

"The boy took the coin, grinned, hugged himself, hugging the skull the closer, and said very briskly, 'Make a money-box of it!'

"A strange thought for a child. And yet, mused we, as we strolled along, how many of us, with nature beneficent and smiling on all sides—how many of us think of nothing so much as hoarding sixpences—yea, hoarding them even in the very jaws of desolate Death!"

In Punch's "Letters to his Son," there is a rich fund of wisdom "sugar-coated." In the first letter, we have the story of the "Bright Poker":

"The widow Muggeridge, in her best room had two pokers. The one was black and somewhat bent; the other shone like a ray of summer light—it was effulgent, speckless steel. Both pokers stood at the same fire-place. 'What!' you ask, 'and did the widow Muggeridge stir the fire with both?' Certainly not; was a coal to be cracked—the black poker cracked it: was the lower bar to be cleared—the black poker cleared it; did she want a rousing fire—the black poker was plunged relentlessly into the burning mass, to stir up the sleeping heart of vulcan; was a tea-kettle to be accommodated to the coals—the black poker supported it. 'And what,' methinks you ask—'did the bright poker?' I answer nothing—nothing save to stand and glisten at the fireside; its black, begrimed companion, stoking, roking, burning, banging, doing all the sweating work. As for the bright poker, that was a consecrated thing. Never did Mrs. Muggeridge go from home for a week, to visit her relations, that the bright poker was not removed from the grate; and, carefully swathed in oiled flannel, awaited in greasy repose the return of its mistress. Then, once more in glistening idleness, would it lounge amongst shovel and tongs; the jetty slave, the black poker, working until it was worked to the stump, at last to be flung aside for vile old iron! One dozen black pokers did the bright poker see out; and to this day—doing nothing—it stands lustrous and inactive!

"My son, such is life. When you enter the world, make up all your energies to become—A Bright Poker."

And so on, through twenty-three letters, and the series is brought to end as follows:—

"I had not heard from my son for a long time. I was thinking of him, when I was startled by the knock of the postman. I know not how it was, but the smitten iron sent a chill through my heart, and the goose-quill fell from my fingers.

"Our landlady—we were then in lodgings—brought me up a letter. My wife was happily from home. I immediately recognized the handwriting of my son, and, with trembling fingers, I broke the wafer. I give the contents:—

"'Condemned Cell, Newgate.

"'Honored Parent,

"'I have to the best of my abilities followed the advice sent to me from time to time in your letters. You will, therefore, as the Ordinary says, not be surprised to find I write from this place. It is a case of mutton, and I am to hanged on Monday.

"'Your son,

"'PUNCH THE YOUNGER.'

"'P.S.—You will find that, in spite of my misfortunes, I have the credit of my family still at heart. I shall therefore be hanged as John Jones.'

"My heroic boy kept his word; and until this very hour, his mother is ignorant of his fate, believing him to be at this moment Ambassador at some foreign Court."

I cannot refrain from giving one more illustration of his humor:

Jerrold in his youth entered the Royal Navy as a mid-shipman, and served for some months in the Baltic. One day he went in command of a boat to take some letters ashore, when one of the sailors asked permission

to go ashore to buy some apples, a request which Jerrold granted, at the same time tossing the man a piece of money, asking him to buy some for him. The man deserted, and Jerrold got into serious trouble for having granted him leave. Twenty-seven years afterwards, he was walking in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of London, when he saw his sailor looking into a shop window. Jerrold stepped up to him, and tapping him on the shoulder, said, "My friend, you've been a long time gone for those apples."

On the first publication of Jerrold's "Cakes and Ale," it was dedicated to Thomas Hood, with these words:—

"A writer whose various pens touched alike the springs of laughter and the source of tears."

On the issue of a later edition, after Hood's death, Jerrold added the following tribute: "This humble offering is herewith renewed, with the expression of a regret, that it was necessary for Thomas Hood still to do one thing, ere the wide circle and the profound wealth of his genius were to the full acknowledged; that one thing was—to die."

Every word of which dedication might be applied to Jerrold himself.

His death on June 8th, 1857, is thus told by his son:—"We saw a dreadful change. We called to the dear "ones in the next room, and in wild agony they "gathered about the bed. For a moment again his "eyes regained their light; he saw all about his death-"bed; his head leaned against my breast; he looked "up, and said, as one hand fell in mine, and my bro-"ther took the other, 'This is as it should be.'

"In a moment, without a struggle, peacefully as a child falls asleep in its nurse's arms, he fell into his long rest, with a smile upon his face."

The "In Memoriam" verses in *Punch* which have appeared from time to time on the occasion of the death of eminent men have generally been of high tone, and these on the funeral of David Livingstone in Westminster Abbey may well take their place among the best of them. The closing lines are well worthy of quotation:—

"Open the Abbey doors, and bear him in,
To sleep with king, and statesman, chief and sage,
The missionary, come of weaver kin,
But great by work that brooks no lower wage,
He needs no epitaph to guard a name,
Which men shall prize while worthy work is known.
He lived and died for good—be that his fame,
Let marble crumble, This is Living-Stone."

And the graceful tribute to our own Sir John A. Macdonald may also serve as an illustration.

IN MEMORIAM.

"OLD TO-MORROW."

The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, late Premier of Canada.

Punch sympathizes with Canadian sorrow
For him known lovingly as "Old To-morrow."
"Hail to the Chieftain!" He lies mute to-day,
But fame still speaks for him, and shall for aye
"To-morrow and to-morrow!" Shakespeare sighs,
So runs the round of time! Man lives and dies,
But death comes not with mere surcease of breath
To such as him. "The road to dusty death"
Not "all his yesterdays" have lighted. Nay!
Canada's "Old To-morrow" lives to-day
In unforgetting hearts, and nothing fears
The long to-morrow of the coming years.

We cannot afford to despise the jester *Punch*, for some of the best specimens of wit and wisdom have appeared in its pages. I well remember that Christmas number in 1843, when Hood's "Song of the Shirt" appeared, that song which did more to attract attention to the condition of the needlewomen of London than all the police reports ever published:

"Oh! men with sisters dear,
Oh! men with mothers and wives,
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives."

"Stitch, stitch, stitch,
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
And still in a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the rich,
She sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

In the pages of *Punch*, too, appeared many of the best effusions of Gilbert Abbott a Beckett, that extraordinary genius whose talent was so versatile, that on one occasion the whole of the leaders in the *Times* newspaper were from his pen.

We have all met with Mrs. Partington, but some of you may not be aware that we are indebted to the Reverend Sydney Smith for the invention of the character. At the time of the agitation of the Reform Bill in England, the House of Lords had brought upon itself a great deal of abuse, by resisting the popular measure, and the Reverend gentleman thus wrote upon the question:—

"I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform" reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town; the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.

The British House of Commons would be a rich mine if we had time to explore it for examples. Sheridan, one of its most brilliant members, said of Kelly, the musical composer, who had turned wine-merchant, and had been unsuccessful in everything he had attempted:

"That Kelly was a most enterprising fellow, for he composed his wines and imported his music."

I heard Dr. Bowring (the celebrated linguist) recite the following epigram on Dr. Goodenough being chaplain to the House of Commons:

"'Tis well enough that Goodenough should to the Commons preach,
For sure enough, they're dull enough for Goodenough to teach."

and this he parodied on the occasion of the first return of John Bright to the House of Commons :

"'Tis meet enough and fit enough the House should be enlightened,
For sure enough, they're dull enough and wanting to be Brightened."

If I felt that I had not already encroached upon your time, I should ask your attention to the "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith and the "Address to the Mummy," by Horace Smith, and a fuller notice of the serious poems of Thomas Hood, proving that wit is closely allied to the deepest pathos ; but it is time that I should thank you for the patience with which you have listened to my (I fear) tedious gossip, and I will conclude with some lines on the aforesaid John Bowring (who was conversant with 28 or 30 languages) by the aforesaid Thomas Hood :—

"To Bowring, man of many tongues,
All over tongues, like rumour,
This tributary verse belongs,
To suit his learned humour.

All kinds of gab he knows, I wis,
Servian, Sclavonian, Scottish,
As fluent as a parrot is,
But far more *Polly*-glottish.

No language too obscure he meets,
However dark or verb-y,
He gabbles Greek about the streets,
And often *Rus*-(s) *in urbe*.

Strange tongues, whate'er men may them call,
In short the man is able,
To tell you "What's o'clock" in all
The *dial*-ects of Babel.

He talks them all with equal ease,
The German and the Spanish.
The Magyar, Polish, Portuguese,
Bohemian, Tuscan, Danish.

Try him with these and twenty such,
His skill will not diminish,
Although you should begin with *Dutch*,
And end like me with *Fin-nish*.

H. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the McGill FORTNIGHTLY :

DEAR SIR,

In your last issue under "Correspondence," reference is made to a lecturer on mission work who, passing through Montreal, was denied an opportunity of speaking to the Y.M.C.A. of this University.

Allow me to state that sufficient time was not given (by those who made the request) in which to bring the matter before the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE.

THE UNIVERSITY LECTURE.—(*Continued.*)

The High School, under the rectorship of Dr. Howe, was an affiliated school, and we could look to it as likely in a few years to furnish us with a larger number of students—a hope not disappointed. But our great difficulty was lack of money ; and the seat of government being at the time in Toronto I was asked to spend my first Christmas vacation in that city, with the view of securing some legislative aid. There was as yet no direct railway communication between Montreal and Toronto, and of course no Victoria bridge. I crossed the river in a canoe amongst floating ice, and had to travel by way of Albany, Niagara and Hamilton. The weather was stormy and the roads blocked with snow, so that the journey to Toronto occupied five days, giving me a shorter time there than I had anticipated. Sir Edmund Head was very kind, and under his auspices I saw most of the members of the Government, and some initiatory discussions were had as to the Hon. Mr. Cartier's contemplated Superior Education Act, passed in the following year, and which secured the status of the preparatory schools, while giving aid to the universities. I was also encouraged by Sir Edmund and Cartier to confer with the Superintendent of Education and the Governors of McGill on my return to Montreal, with reference to the establishment of a Normal school in connection with the University, which was successfully carried out in the following year. I may here remark, in passing, that McGill Normal Shool has, in my judgment, been one of the most successful nistitutions of its kind. It has proved indispensable to the growth of our provincial education of every grade, has indirectly aided the University, has been deservedly popular throughout the country, and has had the good will and support of the successive superintendents of education and of the provincial governments of both political parties.

The direct aid, however, which could be obtained from the Government was small, and the next movement of the Board of Governors was our first appeal to the citizens of Montreal, resulting in the endowment of the Molson chair of English Language and Literature with $20,000 (subsequently augmented to $40,000 by Mr. J. H. R. Molson), and $35,000 from other benefactors. This was a great help at the time, and the beginning of a stream of liberality which has floated our University barque up to the present date. In connection with this should be placed the gift of the Henry Chapman gold medal, the first of our gold medals. The liberality of the citizens in 1857 encouraged the board of governors to strengthen and extend the teaching staff in Arts by the appointment of Professors Johnson and Cornish, and shortly afterwards of Professor Darey, who still, after all these years of arduous and faithful service, remain to the University, and are now the senior members of its professoriate.

To counterbalance these successes and advantages, in the early part of 1856 the building occupied by the High School and by the Faculty of Arts was destroyed by fire, along with some of the few books which had been collected and some of our apparatus, and a large

part of my private collections which I had been using for my lectures. The specimens, apparatus and books were not insured, and the insurance on the building was quite insufficient to replace it, so that this was a great pecuniary loss, but one which our Governors bore with admirable fortitude and equanimity, and took immediate steps to repair. For the remainder of the session the College classes were transferred in part to the original College buildings above Sherbrooke street, and in part to the Medical Faculty's building on Cote street. The classes were not interrupted, and plans were at once prepared for the erection of a new and better building.

The year 1857 was signalized not only by the opening of the McGill Normal School and by the addition to our staff already noted, but by the institution of a chair of Civil Engineering, the first small beginning of our Faculty of Applied Science. At the same time, in the hope that the Faculty of Arts might be able before many years to occupy permanently the College buildings, the improvement of the grounds was begun by planting, draining and making walks. At first I did this at my own cost, as a labor of love, with the aid of the late Mr. Sheppard in laying out the walks, merely asking permission of the Board. Dr. Howe, who resided at that time in the centre building, gave some aid, and the new secretary, Mr. Baynes, took a deep interest in the matter. The graduates undertook to plant trees along one of our walks, and eventually the Board gave small sums toward this object, and at a later date appointed a caretaker, for whom a lodge was erected by a subscription among our friends.

We had proposed that so soon as the students in Arts should exceed fifty we would venture to occupy the old building. This happened in 1860, and we accordingly proceeded to move up and take possession of the centre block, the east wing being used for residences. The movement was a fortunate one, for it suggested to our friend, Mr. William Molson, the erection of a third block, corresponding to the eastern one, to be named the William Molson Hall, and which was to contain the Convocation room and Library. This was the original limit of Mr. Molson's intention; but, driving up one day in company with Mrs. Molson to note the progress of the work, she suggested that it would be a pity to leave it unfinished, and that it would be well at once to connect the three blocks of buildings in one pile, according to the original plan. The hint was taken, plans were prepared, and one of the connecting buildings became our first museum, while the other provided a Chemical and Natural Science class room and laboratory. Both buildings, as well as the library, were seeds of greater things. The library was provided with shelves for 20,000 volumes, while we possessed less than 2,000, and at first it was distressing to see its emptiness; but the time has long passed when, after crowding it with additional book-cases and extending it into an adjoining room, we began to desire larger space, now happily supplied by the magnificent Peter Redpath Library. The museum, equally empty, received in the first instance a portion of my own collections, and others obtained in exchange and by purchase from my own resources. In this way it was possible almost from the first to fill it respectably, for a museum without specimens is even more forlorn than a library without books. Dr. Carpenter's magnificent collection of shells was added in 1869. The whole furnished the nucleus for the Peter Redpath museum, which stands at the head of Canadian educational museums. The other connecting building became the home of our Chemistry and Assaying, in which Dr. Harrington, with the aid for a time of the late Dr. Sterry Hunt, built up our schools of Practical Chemistry and Mining and Assaying which have trained so many young men for useful chemical and manufacturing employment, for mining enterprises and for the Geological Survey, and has sustained indirectly the honor course in Geology in the Faculty of Arts. Thus our resuming possession of the old buildings was successful and fruitful of new enterprise, and Mr. Molson's timely aid laid the foundations of greater successes in the following years.

About this time a number of our graduates resident in Montreal formed themselves into the nucleus of a University society, which has continued to grow and expand up to the present time, and has still room for further extension, more especially by the formation of branch or local associations, of which the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society has set the first and a brilliant example. One of the early efforts of this Society, at the time under the presidency of Brown Chamberlin, M.A., D.C.L., was the institution of the Founders' Festival, a social gathering on Mr. McGill's birthday. It was continued with spirit for some years, but failed to attract graduates from a distance, and was ultimately dropped in favor of other movements. The time may shortly come for its revival.

In 1860 we entered on the new departure of affiliating colleges in Arts, by the affiliation of St. Francis College, Richmond, and this was followed in a year or two by Morrin College, Quebec. In this matter the president of the Board of Governors, Judge Day, and the Hon. Judge Dunkin were very earnest, believing that these affiliated colleges might form important local centres of the higher education, and might give strength to the University. They have not, it is true, grown in magnitude as we had hoped; but so far they have maintained a useful existence, and have unquestionably done educational good; and, more especially, have enabled some deserving and able men to obtain an academical education which would otherwise have been denied them. In the circumstances of the Protestant population of the province of Quebec this is an end worthy of some sacrifice for its attainment. The only additional college of this class is that of Stanstead, added at a comparatively recent date. In 1865 the Congregational College of British America, an institution for theological education only, was removed to Montreal, and became affiliated to the University, and has been followed by three others. The value of these institutions to the University no one can doubt. They not only add to the number of our students in Arts, but to their character and standing, and they enable the Uni-

versity to offer a high academical training to the candidates for the Christian ministry in four leading denominations, thus rendering it helpful to the cause of Protestant Christianity, and enabling us to boast that we have aided in providing for the scattered Protestant congregations of this province a larger number of well-educated pastors than they could possibly have obtained in any other way, while the ministers they sent out into the country have more than repaid us by sending students to the classes in all our faculties. Our system in this respect, which has been imitated elsewhere, presents, for colonial communities at least, the best solution of the question how to combine Christian usefulness with freedom from denominational control.

The year 1870 brings me to the beginning of a most important movement not yet completed, but which has already proved itself a marked success, that for the higher education of women, respecting which a few chronological statements may be in place here. At a meeting of citizens convened by the Board of Governors in the early part of the year 1870, for the purpose of soliciting additional endowments, a resolution was moved by the late Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and with the explicit approval of our chancellor, Judge Day, to the effect that the University should at as early a date as possible extend its benefits to women. It is true that no special endowments for the purpose were at this time offered, nor were there any applicants for admission; but in spending the summer of 1870 in England, my wife and I made it our business to collect all the information we could on the movements in this matter then in progress in the mother country. The conclusion at which we arrived was that in our circumstances the methods of the Ladies' Educational Association of Edinburgh were the most suitable; and seconded by Mrs. G. W. Simpson, whose experience and influence as an educator were of the highest value, we endeavored to promote such an organization in Montreal. At a meeting of ladies, convened by our friend Mrs. Molson, of Belmont Hall, in her drawing-room, the preliminaries were agreed on, and the classes were opened in October, 1871, on which occasion I delivered the introductory lecture. This Association conducted an admirable and most useful work for fourteen years, until its place was taken by the University special course for women.

About the same time, with the organization of the Ladies' Educational Association, two other movements occurred bearing on the same question. One was the foundation by former pupils of Miss Hannah Willard Lyman of an endowment in commemoration of that gifted lady, and the income of which was to be expended to found a scholarship or prize "in the college for women" affiliated to the University, or in classes for women approved by it. This endowment was used in the first instance for prizes in the classes of the Association, and its terms furnished an indication as to the prevailing sentiment with respect to the education of women, and were in accordance with the fact that Miss Lyman had been the lady principal of one of the greatest and most successful colleges for women in the United States. The other, and practically more important, was the establishment of the Girls' High School of Montreal. This was suggested by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the chairman of the Protestant Commissioners of Schools, in his report for 1871, and after some delays, owing to the claims of other objects, I moved as a member of the Board, in February, 1874, the appointment of a committee with power to establish such a school. The committee acted promptly, prepared a plan, recommended teachers, and engaged a temporary building, and the school came into operation in the autumn of 1874. In moving in this matter I fully expected that the establishment of a school giving the training necessary for our matriculation examination would lead in a few years to a demand for college education on behalf of the passed pupils of the school, but trusted that means would be found to meet this when it should arise, though I de precated any premature action on the part of the University itself in this direction. The attention of the corporation was again directed to the subject by the Rev. Dr. Murray in 1882, and the matter was referred to a committee to collect information, but the demand did not actually develop itself till 1884, when several pupils of the Girls' High School had distinguished themselves in the examinations for Associate in Arts, and formal application was made by eight qualified candidates for admission to University privileges. At first the only resource seemed to be to appeal to the public for aid in this new departure; but at the moment when the difficulty pressed,

SIR DONALD A. SMITH

voluntarily came forward with an offer of $50,000 to provide separate classes in Arts for women for the first and second years, leaving the question of how their education was to be continued afterwards in abeyance. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the University, and thus our classes for women were commenced in 1884. Subsequently the same liberal benefactor increased his gift to $120,000, to continue the work over the third and fourth years, and, besides, contributed $4,000 annually in aid of sessional lectures, while the corporation, without hesitation, admitted the women to all the privileges of examinations and degrees. Under these arrrangements the Donalda special course for women has been going on successfully for eight years; but it will devolve on my successor to carry out the development of the plans of the founder into a separate college for women. In this form, and with a suitable building in proximity to the other buildings of the University, and aided by its library, museum and laboratories, it cannot fail to attract a much larger number of students, and to become more than ever a leading department of the work of the University.

(*To be continued.*)

SOCIETIES.

DELTA SIGMA.

In spite of the cold and stormy afternoon, the William Molson Hall was nearly filled on Tuesday, December 5th, to hear the lecture to the Delta Sigma

Society,—an annual event which is always looked forward to with interest.

This year the announcement that, for the first time in the annals of McGill, a lecture would be delivered in its halls by a woman and a graduate of a sister University filled not only the Donaldas, but all those interested in the University with pleasurable anticipation.

Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson disappointed no one, and her practical, eloquent advice on "The right use of Books" will not readily be forgotten.

As Mrs. Carus-Wilson has kindly consented to allow the FORTNIGHTLY to publish her lecture in extenso, any remarks on its substance would be *de trop*.

It only remains to add, that the thanks of all lovers of books are due to the Lecturer for a great incentive to reading.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The meetings during the last few weeks have hardly averaged so large a gathering as early in the session. Can we not unite to maintain a higher average throughout the entire Spring term?

The Friday Evening Prayer Meeting will be continued during the Christmas Holidays; the next meeting on Sunday afternoon will take place on January 7th, 1894.

The Bible Training Classes have been a most encouraging feature of the work; 24 men have been entered in 5 different classes, or rather groups. The plan pursued has been as follows:

Course "A"—The members entered on a mutual agreement of regular attendance and at least one hour's preparatory study; the lessons have consisted of one half hour's drill on some fundamental Bible topic, and the remainder of the hour is given to informal conference on personal Christian life or work. Course "B"—The agreement was as above, with the addition that each member participate in Personal Work; the course of study has been confined to this theme, dealing theoretically and practically with the methods to be pursued in doing Personal Work. During the spring term we shall study the Life of Christ as a "Personal Worker." We sincerely trust a largely increased number of Students will become "students" of the Bible. Confer with the General Secretary before you leave on your vacation.

In speaking of journalism as a profession, Charles A Dana, of the New York *Sun*, makes this statement concerning the literature a newspaper man should be familiar with: "First and foremost is the English Bible, which, considered merely from the point of view of professional preparation and ability, far outranks any other that could be mentioned. Its suggestiveness, its sublime simplicity, and its lofty integrity in motive and in style make it a volume without a parallel."

If this is true in speaking of a man of the world, how much more in "the man of God," who must be "thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Association is called for Saturday, January 13th, 1894, at 7.30 p.m. Let us close the first decade in the history of the Association. with a large and representative meeting; let the occasion mark the time from which we shall "reach forth unto those things which are before."

Mr. Fenwick, returned missionary from Corea, addressed a large and interested meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Building on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3rd. In order to give the Students an opportunity of hearing Mr. Fenwick, the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the McGill Y.M.C.A. was dispensed with. The Rev. Dr. Wardrope presided, and introduced the speaker as a representative of the Canadian Colleges' Mission.

Mr. Fenwick first spoke briefly of the field of work, and then outlined the religion of the Coreans, which consists almost entirely of the worship of demons. In cases of extreme peril they offer prayer to a god who they believe can deliver them, whom they recognize as almighty and call the Heavenly King; but for the most part the purpose of their worship is to propitiate the demons. There are in man three spirits. At death, one of these enters an ancestral tablet, which is preserved in the family. The eldest son in presence of other mourners, bows before this tablet, and offers prayer and incense to the demons, that they may not disturb the spirit of the departed. Another remains in the grave where the body has been laid, and a dutiful son offers sacrifice daily for three years at his father's tomb, that the spirit may be at peace. The third spirit takes up its abode among the ancestors; and hence a Corean never speaks of his departed friends as dead, but as "gone back," *i.e.*, to their ancestors. On all occasions of danger and misfortune the demons must be propitiated.

The College Mission movement was begun by the Toronto University Y.M.C.A. in 1888, when Mr. Jas. Gale, B.A., went to Corea as the representative of the Association. Two years later the Medical Students Y.M.C.A. sent Dr. R. A. Hardie and family; but it was not till 1892 that the Canadian Colleges' Mission was formed by the union of the two Associations mentioned. There are now nine associations in the Mission. The movement is Pan-Denominational, and supports rather than opposes Denominational effort. Its object is two fold: first, to evangelize one heathen country viz., Corea; and secondly, to stimulate missionary interest at home. Mr. Fenwick made a strong appeal to the Students to support the mission, urging that it was distinctly collegiate; that it was to their own advantage to join it, as it fostered the missionary spirit; that it was Pan-Denominational and popular with the churches; and that it was distinctively Canadian.

At the close of this intensely interesting address, Dr. Wardrope, who was for a long time closely identified with Foreign Mission Work in connection with the Presbyterian Church, made a few remarks commendatory of the Canadian Colleges' Mission movement.

McGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the above Society was held Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd.

After the transaction of sundry business items, C. G. Wolf, B.A., read an admirable paper on "Urinary Analysis." Having given a brief sketch of the work done on the subject from the earliest times, he gave a short description of the normal secretion, and then took up the abnormal constituents with more detail. Different tests for each were accurately described, and the great assistance rendered by the early detection of these abnormal substances to a correct diagnosis was dwelt upon at length.

As Mr. Wolf has devoted much time to the study of this subject, he was able to point out many of the difficulties likely to occur to the practitioner in his work, and to recommend the apparatus best suited to his wants. The paper had been very carefully prepared, and stands at the head of the many good papers read before the Society this session.

After tendering Mr. Wolf a vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned until the 16th.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Regular meeting was held in Lecture room of Comparative Medicine Faculty, Thusday evening, 7th inst., the Honorary President, Prof. McEachran, occupying the chair. After the regular business of the Association had been transacted, Mr. A. H. Hall reported an operation on a pig, the details of which stimulated a lively discussion.

The essayists of the evening were Mr. J. R. Hollingsworth and Mr. J. McLeod. The former gentleman presented the subject, The External Parasites of the Horse, in which he gave detailed account of the different species, habits and general effects on the Equine races, also remedies and means of eradication.

The latter gentleman read an essay on Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa in cattle, setting forth early history, causes, and general forms of the disease, symptoms, means of diagnosing and treatment, etc. The subject being so important to the Veterinarian in this country to-day, a special meeting was called for Monday evening, which was held, President Adami occupying the chair, and discussion followed. Prof. D. McEachran and Prof. Adami presented interesting remarks on this subject, which caused great interest and discussion from the members.

APPLIED SCIENCE GLEE CLUB.

The weekly practices of this Club have been discontinued until after the holidays; they will recommence on Wednesday, January 10th. Why don't *all* the members turn up to *every* practice? The Club this year has the use of a fine piano, the services of a very able instructor have been secured, and there are a goodly number of members, but only a faithful few attend the practices.

The feeling of the Annual Meeting last year was that the Club should give a concert this spring, but this will be impossible unless we have a large chorus. The Club made its first public appearance this year at the Smoking Concert, at which it was well received. The Annual Drive, which is always an enjoyable event, will take place early next term. Do not think that because you "have no voice" you cannot become a member; the chief object of the Club is to find a voice for *every* man, or rather to put him in the way of finding it for himself, and this it can do, as may be proved by listening to the really excellent manner in which the above-mentioned "few" render the rousing choruses of the Toronto College Song Book.

SPORTING COLUMN.

FOOTBALL.

A pleasant incident occurred the other evening when the members of the McGill II XV F. B. Club Intermediate champions for 1893 waited upon their popular captain, Mr. Lorne Drumm, and presented him with a handsomely painted picture of the team.

Mr Alex. Cowan, president Second year Comparative Medicine, made the presentation, and in a short speech alluded to good feeling existing between captain and members of club, and trusted that Mr. Drumm would have the success as captain of 1st XV as had already characterized his efforts in connection with Intermediate champions.

Mr. Drumm thanked the members for their kindness, after which a pleasant social evening was spent.

CLASS REPORTS.

ARTS NOTES.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different years have been appointed a committee to have charge of the room formerly occupied by the Library, and which has recently been opened as a study-room for the students in Arts.

Mrs. Dr. Alexander Johnson entertained the First and Second years at an "At Home" on the evening of Saturday, the 9th inst. On the same evening Mrs. Chas. Moyse was "at home" to the members of the Third and Fourth Years. It is needless to say that those who were present at either gathering spent a very enjoyable evening.

The Arts men have decided to hold a Conversazione this year, instead of the usual Faculty Dinner. The whole of the students by no means thought well of the proposed change, and two lively meetings were held before it was decided by a fair majority to have the Conversazione. The prospects are that we will have a very successful event at an early date next year. A

committee of twelve undergraduates, with Mr. Garrett of the Fourth year as convener, have charge of the arrangements. The following professors, at the request of the Students, have consented to act on the committee:—Dean Johnson, Dr. Murray, Prof. Moyse and Prof. Cox. With such a committee of management as this, the success of the Conversazione is assured.

The Students in Arts were represented at the Conversazione of Victoria College, Toronto, on the 15th inst., by Mr. Frank J. Day of the Fourth Year.

Mr. Lewis of the Fourth Year represented Arts at the Medical Dinner on the 8th inst.

Mr. M. O. Lambly, Arts '94, was chosen by the Literary to represent McGill at the annual Conversazione of Queen's College, Kingston, held on the 15th inst.

We understand that all these gentlemen performed their duties in a manner highly creditable both to their Faculty and to themselves. Evidently the Arts men believe in mingling Theology with the secular in life.

A Junior remarks, that though vacation always begins with a V, it just as invariably ends with a great scarcity of them.

One of the "light-fingered gentry" seems to have visited the halls of the Arts building the other day, for when our senior came to get his overcoat, it was gone, while another could not find his otter cap. If the thief be caught, it will be made rather "hot" for him.

Several of our Professors have been suffering from "La Grippe" of late. We are pleased to see that some are again able to resume their work, and sincerely hope for the speedy recovery of the others.

The feathers are flying in the Molson Hall and will continue to do so while this kind of weather lasts.

How *did* you do?

That the men thoroughly appreciate the benefits derived from the exercises in the Gymnasium is demonstrated by the way they turn out to their classes there even during these examination times. The Gymnasium is to remain open during the holidays.

Mrs. Dr. Eaton invited some of the Professors, the members of the Classical Club, and a few others to her home, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., to meet Miss Peck. During the course of a most enjoyable evening Miss Peck gave an informal talk upon Modern Athens, which was much appreciated by all.

"I am looking for one of your class-reporters," said a contributor to the editor, "but I have forgotten his name."

"Can you describe him?" asked the editor.

"He is short."

"Oh, that is no means of identification. Class-reporters are always short (of news). You will have to be more explicit."

The First Year had their lecture in English the other day alone. We wonder what the matter with the Science men was.

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

We accept the homage; but, if the Easter salutation is to be adopted in this country, we would recommend its votaries to practise the rise and fall at home, before trying to accomplish a graceful Salaam on a highly polished floor like that in the Physics Building.

How much room is generally required to make a Freshie comfortable in class?

A light most brilliant shone from out the magic lantern
Throwing resplendent colors on the snow-white screen:
Designs whose beauty far surpassed the efforts of the sculptor
So graceful were the outlines. Slowly the scene is changing,
For see, how gradually the colors fade and dim,
Only to reappear, in all their former loveliness and glory!
And once again we gaze on tints so delicate
As only now and then the morning or evening skies display.

Suddenly, without one word of warning, Prometheus
Has stolen from the altar of the gods their fire,
Because forsooth the hour-glass has run out.
And the four Satelites, lost in the darkness visible
Stand astonished while mighty love vows vengeance
On the base wretch below, the one who pressed the button.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

The opening of the new Royal Victoria Hospital and the enlargement of the General Hospital are of considerable importance to the Meds, and in fact to Medical education throughout Canada. In this issue are presented several views of these buildings, which will no doubt be of interest to all the Students.

Dr. Joseph Hayes of the Class of '91 has just been admitted M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. of England. He is now taking a course in Practical Pathology and Bacteriology.

Whed a bad tells you that he has a cold id the head you cad reasodably codclude that he has ad attack of the fashiodable epidebic

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With respect to "new growths" and the consequent glandular hypertrophy before referred to, we believe that there must have been some *hair-red-itary* predisposition.

Two students were wending their homeward way one evening, when one of them referred to the beauty of the Dogstar which is now visible in the heavens. His companion remarked that it was a rather fine example of a *sky-terrier*, but doubtless he could hardly be *Sirius*.

Please, Mister Doctor, do you think that a Turkey's bath would do me no harm?

A good many of our number are the victims of grippe at present. It is hard indeed to have Christmas exams and influenza grip one at the same time.

Hasn't nobody seen nothing of no dog nowhere about here?

Drs. W. E. Deeks and W. A. Brown have been appointed to the Royal Victoria Hospital as resident medical officers on the Medical side. Dr. Scane has also been appointed to the surgical side of the same hospital.

We are pleased to note that our esteemed Professor of Materia Medica has recovered from a very severe cold, and is able to lecture again in his usual distinct and pleasing manner.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

Mr. J. H. Larmonth, '94, worthily represented Science at the Medical Dinner.

Descriptive Geometry has lost none of its terrors :—

Prof.—"Well, C, what are you doing?"

Soph. (gazing ruefully at his muchly mixed diagram), "Please, sir, nothing; I'm just looking at it, sir."

Donalda.—"How fast that machine is moving; it hardly takes a moment to turn, does it?"

Science Prof.—"Well, that depends on how long a moment is."

Donalda (with surprise).—"A moment! Why, a moment's just the shortest *possible* space of time. Did you never know that?"

At a recent meeting of the new committee of the Football club, it was decided to purchase a tackling bog, and have it set up in the Gym. This is a move in the right direction, as the men showed a great lack of good scientific tackling in all the matches played this year. The apparatus will probably be in place by the beginning of the New Year, when it is hoped that the football men will avail themselves of it.

The results of the summer essays in the Third Year are posted. The Electrical students have distinguished themselves.

Suggestion for next year's calendar:

"Children in the kindergarten, in case of absence, must bring a written excuse from their parents or guardians, in default of which the birch rod will be administered."

A handsome photograph of last year's graduating class has made its appearance in the Reading Room.

One of the prize competition stories for the FORTNIGHTLY is said to be entitled, "Original research in the Detective line; or D ..... the sleuth-hound of Science '94."

The class pin of Sc. '95 resembles Encke's comet. It is now fast receding from view in its elliptical path, but our astronomer prophesies that it will come back with the New Year, none the worse for its journey.

Professor.—"What did you find in your analysis of that meteorite, Mr. C.?"

Student.—"Principally striae, sir, with about 10 per cent. of nickel."

Have you seen the new window curtains in the museum?

Freshie.—"What's that you're doing, sir?"

Soph. (knowingly)—I'm just finding the specific gravity of this number of the FORTNIGHTLY. It contains a new joke which I'm afraid will break the jolly balance."

The graduating class regret the loss of Scott, '94, who was obliged to go home as a result of his recent illness. Mr. Scott will probably return next year.

Dr. Harrington and Mr. Carlyle were confined to their rooms last week with severe colds. We are glad to see that they are both able to be out again.

The unkindest cut of all is given by the Professor who wishes you a Merry Christmas after plucking you.

Our representative to a recent dinner regretted that he was unable to attend lectures on the following day. We had expected better things.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

The Students of this Faculty are very busy contending with Christmas examinations.

It is said that the number of dogs at the clinics on Mondays and Fridays has increased lately. The Students will no doubt benefit by the increase, as very few, if any, ever expect to become judges at dog-shows.

The number of students who intend remaining during the holidays will be smaller than last year. The heroes of the "scavenger ride" will remain, and no doubt make merry those who are inclined to get lonesome.

We are pleased to have Mr. J. A. Ness back in the charmed circle.

Some of the Third year men are evidently preparing to play the role of Santa Claus. We are sure they will succeed admirably.

"Jack" takes a malicious delight in telling about the "little man."

Reading Notes.

Students, teachers and physicians get Turkish baths at half price, at the Turkish Bath Institute in this city. Travellers say that nowhere in Europe can you get a better bath.

Medical men generally are now recommending the Turkish Bath for the genera health, and more especially for rheumatism, coughs and colds. It is a very pleasant remedy.

Gentlemen have the early morning, afternoon and evening hours. The bath is conveniently situated, being on St. Monique at the foot of McGill College Avenue.

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WINDSOR HOTEL, January 31st, 1892.

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SIR,

The piano which you were so kind as to send me during my stay in Montreal is excellent in every respect, and has given me entire satisfaction. I desire to congratulate you.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks.

EA. ALBANI GYE.

MONTREAL, June 9th, 1892.

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The members of this Committee and of the other College publications are reminded that DESBARATS & Co. execute Photo Engravings in the best style, suitable for Magazine illustrating. The supplement issued in the McGILL FORTNIGHTLY at the end of last season was a fair sample of their work.

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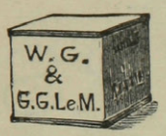

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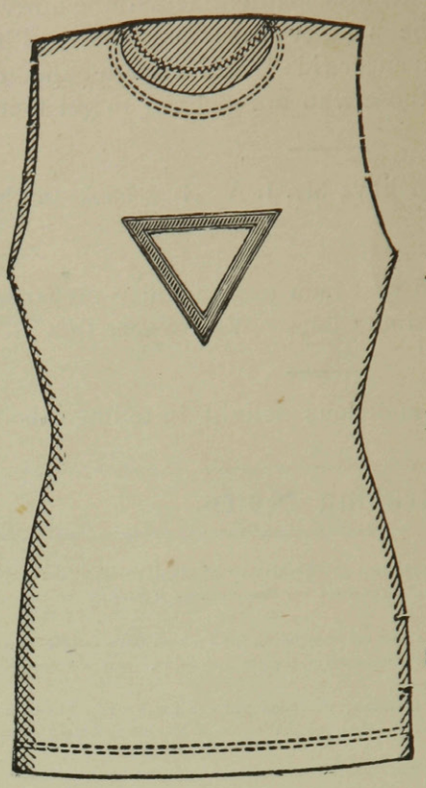

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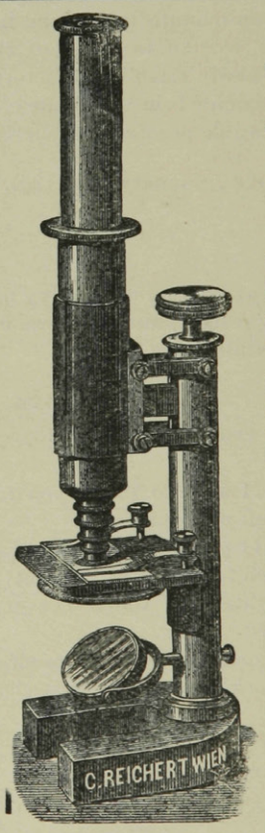

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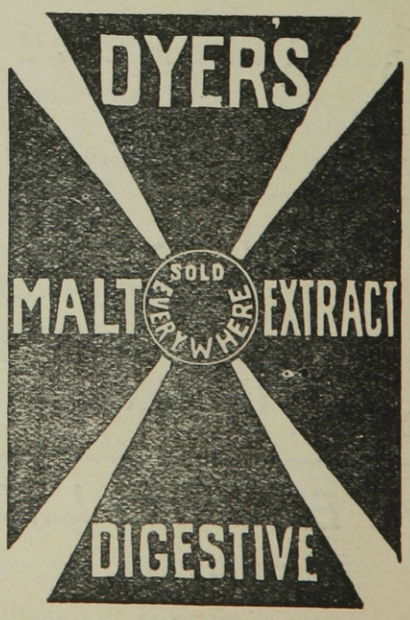

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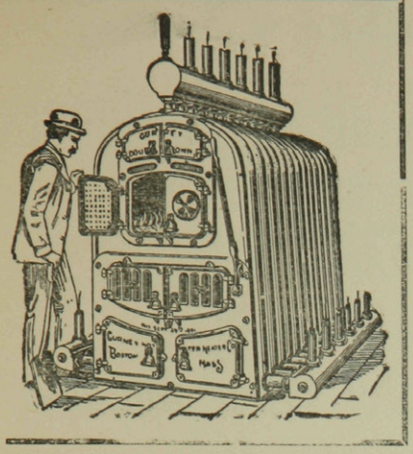

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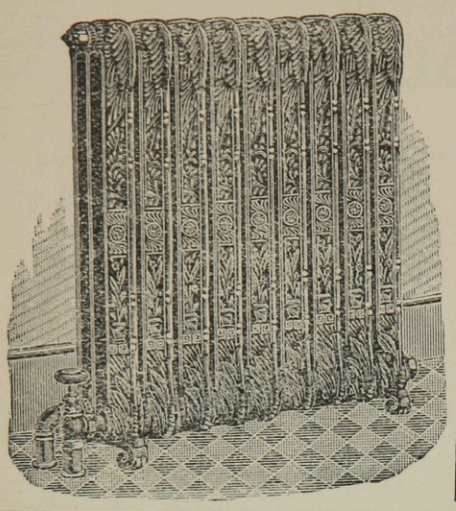

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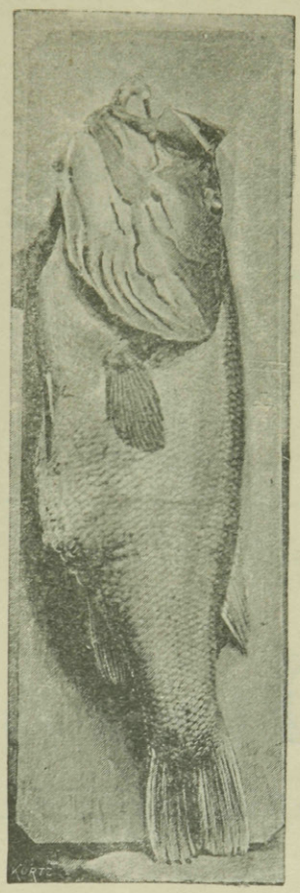

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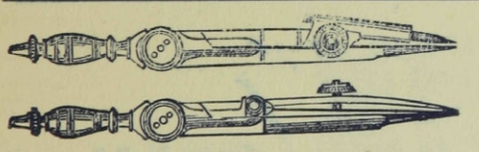

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